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Shorter Communication

How serious are common childhood fears? II. The parent's point of view

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Abstract

In an earlier study [Muris, P., Merckelbach, H., Mayer, B., & Prins, E. (1999). How serious are common childhood fears? *Behaviour Research and Therapy*, in press.], the severity of common childhood fears was explored by means of a structured child interview measuring specific phobias as defined by the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. It was found that in a substantial minority of the children, specific fears reflect clinically significant phobias. The present study examined further the connection between childhood fears and specific phobias by interviewing children's parents. The Diagnostic Interview Schedule for Children was administered to the parents of 160 children aged 4–12 years. In line with our previous study, results indicate that a sizable proportion of children (i.e. 17.6%) met the full criteria for specific phobia. © 2000 Elsevier Science Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Childhood fears; Specific phobias; Parents' report

1. Introduction

Survey research has indicated that children report a surprisingly large number of specific fears and there is good evidence to suggest that this is true for a wide variety of cultures. For example, Ollendick, Yang, King, Dong and Akande (1996) found an average number of 17 fears reported by American, Australian, Chinese and Nigerian children. While the high prevalence of fears among children is a well-established fact, it is far from clear how serious

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these fears are (e.g. Ollendick & King, 1994). To examine the severity of common childhood fears, their connection to clinically defined specific phobias should be considered. A recent study by Muris, Merckelbach, Mayer and Prins (in press a) explored this issue. Fears of 290 children aged 8–13 years were assessed and then their clinical relevance was evaluated by means of a structured diagnostic interview measuring specific phobias (and other anxiety disorders) as defined by the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM; American Psychiatric Association, 1987) criteria. Results showed that in a sizable minority of the children (i.e. 19.6%), fears reflected specific phobias.

An obvious limitation of the Muris et al. (in press a) study is that it relied on children's self-reports of specific fears and their characteristics. Thus, it may well be the case that especially young children find it difficult to provide articulated information as to the intensity and ramifications of their fears. For this reason, interviewing parents of children might be an useful alternative for collecting data on the link between childhood fears and specific phobias. The present study followed this approach. More specifically, parents were asked to describe their children's specific fears and were then interviewed about the severity of these fears by means of a structured diagnostic interview schedule measuring specific phobias according to DSM criteria.

2. Method

Parents of 160 primary school children (82 boys and 78 girls) participated in the present study. In most cases, the mother provided information about the child's fears and phobias ($n = 136$). In other cases, the father ($n = 10$) or both parents ($n = 14$) were interviewed¹.

Ages of the children ranged between 4 and 12 years, with a mean age of 7.5 years ($S.D. = 2.4$). The large majority of the children was Caucasian (99%). Percentages of children with low, middle or upper socioeconomic background (based on the occupational levels of both parents) were 15, 65 and 20%, respectively. About 5% of the children came from divorced families.

Parents were visited at home. First, they were given a brief checklist on which they had to indicate on a 3-point scale to what extent their children were afraid of the doctor, the dentist, heights, water, tunnels or bridges, elevators, spiders, insects, mice, snakes, birds, dogs, other animals that are not really dangerous, the dark, thunderstorms, and/or blood (1 = almost never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = often). Next, the diagnostic criteria for specific phobia were checked for children's most intense fears (i.e. fears that were reported to occur often). This was done by means of the parent version of the Diagnostic Interview Schedule for Children (DISC), a highly structured interview that systematically checks the DSM-III-R criteria for emotional disorders in children (National Institute of Mental Health, 1992). Children who met the full DSM-III-R criteria for specific phobia including the 'significant interference with the child's normal functioning' criterion were defined as clinical cases. Children who fulfilled the criteria

¹ Children and parents also participated in a study on children's nighttime fears. The results of that study are reported elsewhere.

except for the interference criterion were defined as subclinical cases. Previous research has shown that the DISC possesses adequate test–retest reliability (Schwab-Stone, Fisher, Piacentini, Shaffer, Davis & Briggs, 1993), sufficient interrater reliability (Shaffer et al., 1993) and acceptable validity (Piacentini, Shaffer, Fisher, Schwab-Stone, Davies & Gioia, 1993).

3. Results and discussion

Table 1 shows the rank order of children's fears based on the checklist ratings of parents. As can be seen, the most common fears were concerned with the dark, spiders and thunderstorms. It should be noted that these fears also rank high in fear hierarchies that are based on children's self-report (Muris, Merckelbach & Collaris, 1997a; Muris, Merckelbach, Meesters & Van Lier, 1997b; Muris, Merckelbach, Gadet & Moulaert, in press b). Furthermore, it should be mentioned that only one significant gender difference was found: parents reported that girls were more often afraid of spiders than were boys [$n = 28$, 35.9% versus $n = 11$, 13.4%, respectively; $\chi^2(1) = 11.0$, $P < 0.001$].

The DISC interviews with the parents revealed that a substantial proportion of children displayed subclinical symptoms of phobias (see left panel of Table 2). Subclinical manifestations of animal phobias ($n = 26$, 16.3%), in particular phobias of spiders and dogs and environmental phobias ($n = 26$, 16.3%), notably phobias of the dark and thunderstorms, were most prevalent. Subclinical blood-injury phobias were less common ($n = 11$, 6.9%). Again, girls were reported to display subclinical symptoms of spider phobia more frequently than boys ($\chi^2(1) = 4.5$, $P < 0.05$).

When the interference criterion was taken into account (i.e. clinical cases), the prevalence of specific phobias in children was found to be considerably lower than that of subclinical manifestations of specific fears (see the right panel of Table 2). Nevertheless, 28 children (17.6%) were found to meet the full criteria for specific phobias. Animal phobias appeared to be the most common type of phobia ($n = 16$, 10.0%), followed by environmental phobias ($n = 10$, 6.3%) and blood-injury-illness phobias ($n = 2$, 1.3%).

The current study was based on the rationale that interviewing parents about their children's specific fears might provide a reliable picture of the severity of these fears. Meanwhile, in literature, indications can be found that under some circumstances, parents' reports may underestimate the problems of their children (Brewin, Andrews & Gotlib, 1993). Evenso, the frequency of childhood specific phobias that the current study derived from parents' interviews comes very close to that found in our previous study (Muris et al., in press a) relying on children's self-report of phobic symptoms. More specifically, the present study obtained a prevalence rate of 17.6%, whereas in our previous study, 19.6% of the children met the full diagnostic criteria for specific phobia. Admittedly, the samples of both studies are not completely comparable (e.g. different age groups, socioeconomic status), but at the very least the findings converge on the notion that a substantial minority of common childhood fears should be taken serious as they qualify for a specific phobia.

Table 1

Rank order of children's fears based on ratings of parents. N=160 (82 boys and 78 girls). *Difference between boys and girls significant at $P < 0.001$

	Number (%) of children	Number (%) of children that are often afraid	Number (%) of boys that are often afraid	Number (%) of girls that are often afraid
(1) The dark	50 (31.3)	34 (21.3)	19 (23.2)	15 (19.2)
(2) Spiders	49 (30.6)	39 (24.4)	11 (13.4)	28 (35.9)*
(3) Thunderstorms	46 (28.7)	33 (20.6)	14 (17.1)	19 (24.4)
(4) Blood	28 (17.5)	19 (11.9)	10 (12.2)	9 (11.5)
(5) The doctor	23 (14.4)	18 (11.3)	6 (7.3)	12 (15.4)
(6) The dentist	19 (11.9)	12 (7.5)	4 (4.9)	8 (10.3)
(7) Dogs	14 (8.8)	13 (8.1)	8 (9.8)	5 (6.4)
(8) Birds	8 (5.0)	8 (5.0)	4 (4.9)	4 (5.1)
(9) Heights	8 (5.0)	7 (4.4)	6 (7.3)	1 (1.3)
(10) Elevators	8 (5.0)	4 (2.5)	3 (3.7)	1 (1.3)
(11) Wasps	4 (2.5)	4 (2.5)	2 (2.4)	2 (2.6)
(12) Water	4 (2.5)	1 (0.6)	1 (0.6)	0 (0.0)
(13) Snakes	2 (1.3)	2 (1.3)	2 (2.4)	0 (0.0)
(14) Tunnels/bridges	2 (1.2)	1 (0.6)	1 (1.2)	0 (0.0)
(15) Mice	1 (0.6)	1 (0.6)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.3)
(16) Fishes	1 (0.6)	1 (0.6)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.3)

Table 2

Prevalence of subclinical and clinical childhood phobias based on diagnostic interview with the parents. $N = 160$ (82 boys and 78 girls). * Difference between boys and girls significant at $P < 0.05$

	Subclinical symptoms			Clinical symptoms		
	Number (%) of children	Number (%) of boys	Number (%) of girls	Number (%) of children	Number (%) of boys	Number (%) of girls
Animal phobias	26 (16.3)	10 (12.2)	16 (20.5)	16 (10.0)	6 (7.3)	10 (12.8)
Spiders	13 (8.1)	3 (3.7)	10 (12.8)*	8 (5.0)	2 (2.4)	6 (7.7)
Dogs	6 (3.8)	3 (3.7)	3 (3.8)	3 (1.9)	2 (2.4)	1 (1.3)
Birds	4 (2.5)	2 (2.4)	2 (2.6)	3 (1.9)	1 (1.2)	2 (2.6)
Snakes	2 (1.3)	2 (2.4)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.6)	1 (1.2)	0 (0.0)
Wasps	1 (0.6)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.3)	1 (0.6)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.3)
Environmental phobias	26 (16.3)	16 (19.5)	10 (12.8)	10 (6.3)	6 (7.3)	4 (5.1)
The dark	13 (8.1)	8 (9.8)	5 (6.4)	7 (4.4)	3 (3.7)	4 (5.1)
Thunderstorms	10 (6.3)	5 (6.1)	5 (6.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Heights	2 (1.3)	2 (2.4)	0 (0.0)	2 (1.3)	2 (2.4)	0 (0.0)
Water	1 (0.6)	1 (1.2)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.6)	1 (1.2)	0 (0.0)
Blood–injury–illness phobias	11 (6.9)	5 (6.1)	6 (7.7)	2 (1.3)	0 (0.0)	2 (2.6)
The doctor	5 (3.1)	2 (2.4)	3 (3.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
The dentist	3 (1.9)	2 (2.4)	1 (1.3)	1 (0.6)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.3)
Blood	3 (1.9)	1 (1.2)	2 (2.6)	1 (0.6)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.3)

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